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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/925,833	08/07/2001	Hiroyasu Kurashina	81752.0110	3909

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EXAMINER

QIN, YIXING

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2622

DATE MAILED: 11/02/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/925,833

Applicant(s)

KURASHINA, HIROYASU

Examiner

Yixing Qin

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 August 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 07 August 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- 1) ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - 2) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - 3) ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

In response to applicant's amendment received 8/8/05, all requested changes have been entered.

Response to Arguments

The Applicant's arguments filed have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The argument is that Fig. 11 of Hayama are nothing more than examples of entry items in fixed format that are to be displayed. The Examiner disagrees. Hayama notes in column 2, lines 21-28 that these fixed formats can be viewed in the display mode through an image representative of the object image data formed based upon the designated format of by using the input text data. In column 3, lines 51-56, Hayama notes that "preferably, the object image data is print image data for printing on a print material." – i.e. the image that is seen is going to be printed. One can also understand that this would mean the displayed image can be a print preview of sorts. This clearly suggests features of the last paragraph of claim 1 missing from the Hidaka reference. One can also see in Figs. 8 and 9 of Hayama different examples of print image data that is displayed to be printed and one can see that they are divided into lines of blocks. These examples are based upon the types of address labels as seen in Fig. 11.

One can also see in Fig. 7, items T10 and T11 and column 10, lines 17-27 that large and medium-sized are two types of address labels that can be printed. One knows that the medium-sized are smaller than the large-sized (i.e. width is smaller). As

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disclosed by the primary reference, Hidaka, and also suggested by Figs. 8, 9 and 11 of Hayama, the information is printed in a block-by-block basis. For the reasons above, the Examiner has decided that the Hidaka in combination with the Hayama reference indeed do show the features of the claimed invention. The rejection is maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

I. Claims 1, 5-13, and 17-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hidaka et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,677,999 – “Hidaka”) and in view of Hayama (U.S. Patent No. 6,115,024).

1. Claims 1, 12, 13, and 24

An address printing method for a tape printing apparatus, comprising the steps of:

- **mounting a tape to be printed;**
- Hidaka discloses in column 3, lines 58-59 that a label driver drives a label tape.
- **detecting a tape width of the mounted tape;**
- Hidaka discloses this in Fig. 6 item 101.
- **registering information of n items (n is an integer equal to or larger than 2) which are components of an address of a mail article, as address information;**
- Hidaka discloses this in Fig. 7 a variety of formats that can be printed, including address information such as zip code, address and name.
- **instructing address printing;**
- Hidaka discloses this in Fig. 10 the selection of a usage and the ability to print. One can obviously select an address label to print.

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- **arranging, in response to the instruction of the address printing, item images representative of information of the n respective items based on the address information as respective lines of a single block, and printing the single block, if the detected tape width is a first tape width; and**
- Hidaka discloses this in Figs 2A-D and 3A-C that various information can be printed on a particular sized tape. Also not Fig. 12A-D, where the same information is printed even if tape sizes are different. This makes it obvious to print the information in a single block since there are not changes needed.
- **grouping, in response to the instruction of the address printing, the item images representative of information of the n respective items into m blocks (m is an integer defined as $2 \leq m \leq n$) based on the address information, arranging the grouped item images as respective lines of k blocks (k is an integer defined as $1 \leq k \leq m$) of the m blocks, and printing the k blocks on a block-by-block basis, if the detected tape width is a second tape width smaller than the first tape width.**
- Hidaka teaches the printing of items block by block in column 1, line 17. The Hidaka reference, however, does not teach the printing of information block-by-blocks if the tape width is smaller than a first tape width. The secondary reference, Hayama, discloses in Fig. 11 that various sized address labels can be printed. One can see that smaller-sized labels has less information than a larger sized label and the information is arranged in various blocks (i.e. m blocks) in different number of lines (i.e. lines of k blocks). As mentioned above in the response to the arguments, Figs. 8 and 9 of Hayama show different examples of print image data that is displayed to be printed and one can see that they are divided into lines of blocks. These examples are based upon the types of address labels as seen in Fig. 11. One can also see in Fig. 7, items T10 and T11 and column 10, lines 17-27 that large and medium-sized are two types of address labels that can be printed.
- Claims 12 and 24 further claims the cutting off of the tape after the printing. This limitation is obvious, if not inherent, feature if the printed label is to be applied to, for example, an envelope. The printed address label has to be removed so that it can be used.
- Both references are in the art of label printing. Therefore, it would be obvious from Hayama that the information of a smaller tape width could be printed in block-by-block basis. The motivation would be that smaller labels may contain less information and the printing of blocks enables the appropriate information gets printed at the appropriate location on the tape.

5. Claims 5 and 17

An address printing method according to claim 1, further

- **including the step of storing a block-by-block print items table which defines items corresponding to respective lines of each block to be printed in response to the instruction of the address printing.**
- Hidaka discloses a table in Fig. 7 and Hayama discloses a table in Fig. 11

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6. Claims 6 and 18

An address printing method according to claim 5, wherein

- **the step of storing the block-by-block print items table includes storing an item image print size defining a print size of each item image in a direction of a width of the tape, which item image corresponds to each line of each block to be printed.**
- One can see from both tables that sizes are listed.

7. Claims 7 and 19

An address printing method according to claim 5, wherein

- **the second tape width includes a plurality of tape widths defined in advance, wherein the block-by-block print items table defines the items corresponding to respective lines of each block to be printed, for each of the plurality of tape widths.**
- One can see from the table in Hidaka that various set sizes are disclosed. Also see Fig. 12 of Hidaka.

8. Claims 8 and 20

An address printing method according to claim 1, further

- **including the step of notifying a user, in response to the instruction of the address printing, that the detected tape width is neither the first tape width nor the second tape width if the detected tape width is neither the first tape width nor the second tape width.**
- Hidaka discloses in Fig. 9, step T2 and T3 that a message is displayed when the tape size is too small.

9. Claims 9 and 21

An address printing method according to claim 1, wherein

- **the step of grouping the item images and printing the k blocks on a block-by-block basis when the detected tape width is the second tape width includes the step of designating the k blocks of the m blocks as blocks to be printed.**
- One can see from Fig. 11 of Hayama that the various items are grouped together in blocks. Column 11, lines 30-45 discloses an example of printing a large-sized address label. One would understand that printing a smaller sized label (i.e. second tape width) would be printed in a similar fashion, except with less items because of the smaller area in which to print information.

10. Claims 10 and 22

An address printing method according to claim 1, further

- **including the step of notifying a user of a block which is being printed in response to the instruction of the address printing.**

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- Again, Hidaka discloses a message notification in T3 of Fig. 9 for insufficient tape width. It would be a simply matter of design to have notifications for other items such as the current block which is printing.

11. Claims 11 and 23

An address printing method according to claim 1, further

- **including the step of being capable of giving an instruction for canceling the instruction of the address printing, thereby stopping a subsequent printing operation.**
- Hidaka only discloses in T6 of Fig. 9 whether to print or not. However, the canceling of a print job is common and well-known and would be a simple feature for one of ordinary skill in the art to implement.

II. Claim 2-4 and 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hidaka et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,677,999 – “Hidaka”) and in view of Hayama (U.S. Patent No. 6,115,024) and further in view of Kara (U.S. Patent No. 5,510,992)

2. Claims 2 and 14

An address printing method according to claim 1, further including the steps of:

- **selecting whether or not a barcode image representative of a customer barcode should be included in the item images representative of information of the n respective items, the customer barcode being formed based on a seven-digit postal code indicating a postal administrative district/town area and an address indication number representative of a subordinate address portion further specific than the postal administrative district/town area; and generating, in response to the instruction of the address printing, the barcode image if it is selected that the barcode image should be included.**
- Neither Hidaka nor Hayama discloses the use of a barcode for the address. The tertiary reference, Kara, discloses in Fig. 5 (item 513) the selection of whether a barcode is printed. Column 8, lines 15-19 of Kara discloses that the barcode is created from a ZIP + 4 format (i.e. 12345-6789). The 5 number ZIP indicates an area in the country and the + 4 further narrows this area to a more precise location. The zip code is not 7-digits, but it would be obvious and easy to change the amount of digits to conform to some other postal code standard.
- Claim 14 is related to an address printing device. Although the selection means of Kara is in a computer, it would be a matter of design to integrate the selection means into a printing device, such as that one of Hayama.
- All three references are in the art of making label. Therefore, it would be obvious from to include a barcode selection mechanism. The motivation would be to

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enable users to print barcodes, which can be read by machines. The reading by machines is faster than using the human eye and can more quickly identify pertinent address information.

3. Claims 3 and 15

An address printing method according to claim 2, wherein barcode numerical value information which is indicative of a numerical value to be represented by a customer barcode can be registered as a portion of the address information, and

- **wherein the step of selecting whether or not a barcode image should be included, includes the steps of:**
- **determining, in response to the instruction of the address printing, whether or not the barcode numerical value information has been registered; and**
- **selecting that the barcode image should be included when it is determined that the barcode numerical value information has been registered, and**
- Kara shows on Fig. 2A at the top, that a serial/zip number is displayed (i.e. registered). Although it is not explicitly stated by any of the references that there is a check to see whether a zip code (or any other information) is registered before printing, the above limitations of determination of whether a zip code is registered would simply be a matter of design.
- Kara shows the checking for whether a correct TMU was used in Fig. 5 step 504/504, which indicates that additional checks can simply be made for the presence of other items such as the zip code.
- Hidaka also discloses in Fig. 9, items T8, T9 and T11 that a check can be made after a print command has been issued.
- **wherein the step of generating the barcode image includes generating the barcode image based on the barcode numerical value information.**
- Column 8, lines 15-19 of Kara discloses that the barcode is created from a ZIP + 4 format (i.e. 12345-6789).

4. Claims 4 and 16

An address printing method according to claim 3, wherein

- **the barcode numerical value information is registered in a state decomposed into information of the seven-digit postal code and information of the address indication number.**
- One can see from Fig. 2A of Kara that the zip code is separated into two sections by a dash.


Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yixing Qin whose telephone number is (571)272-7381. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Coles can be reached on (571)272-7402. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

YQ


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